but as if raised by a will outside himself WOMEN AS LAWYERS. Now he beheld himself lying at Kasana's ject, his head fondly laid on her lap while he gazed up into her lovely face. Then it was Joshua who stood before him in splendid armor as he had just now seen him, only more gorgeous, and in ruddy firelight, in-stead of the dim light in the tent. Then sgain, all the finest oxen and rams of his herds passed in front of him, and mingling with all these sentences of the message he had learned passed through his mind-nay, he fancied that they were being shouted in his ears; but before he could be quite sure of their meaning, some new and dazzling vision or a loud rushing sound filled his mind's eve

And on he went, tottering like one drunk. with the sweat standing on his brow and a parched mouth. Now and then he mechanically lifted his hand to wipe the dust from his burning eyes, but he cared little that they failed to show him clearly what was passing around him, for nothing could be more delightful than what he beheld when he looked within. Every now and then, to Judges very quickly after their elevation be sure, he was conscious of acute suffering and he felt inclined to fling himself on the ground in sheer exhaustion, but then again a strange sense of relief kept him up. At last the delirium was too much for him; his head seemed growing and swelling till it was as large as the colossus he had seen yesterday in front of a temple, then it rose to the height of the palm trees by the road-side, and at last it reached the mist over the ment, and higher and higher yet. Then this head, which was still his head, was as wide as the horizon, and he pressed his hands to his temple and held his brow, for his neck and shoulders were too weak to bear the burden of so huge a head, and possessed with this madness, he shrieked aloud, his knees gave way and he sank

[To be Continued Next Sunday.]

AVOIDING HER OWN LIGHT. A British Ship Tries to Steer Away From Her Own Lanters.

Mew York World.; The question of the carrying of lights, and changes necessary for the benefit of navigation and the avoidance of collisions, brings to mind an incident that happened some years ago, when a British trigate, homeward bound, and an American man-ofwar were lying at anchor in the same port. The Captain and officers of the English vessel were invited to dine on board the American ship. The dinner was a long, jovial affair, and the toasts were frequent. Finally, about 10 o'clock, the visitors were bundled into their boats to return to their vessel, which was to get under way as soon as all were on board and the boats hoisted.

After a short interval the vessel was seen to be moving, and from the American could be heard a number of orders given to the helmsman, first porting the helm and then heaving it hard over the other way, repeating this operation several times. As the course was a fairly straight one, the reason for this vast amount of maneuvering was not at all apparent, and the mystery remained unsolved for quite a while

Several months later one of the officers returned to the station aboard another tion and attainments were certified to by British man-of-war, and he stated that, the Hon. E. S. Williams, Presiding Judge owing to too much Americanism or too many good-byes, they had neglected to give the order to haul down the vessel's stay-light—as the light is called which all vessels hoist forward when at anchor-and. sels hoist forward when at anchor—and, on the ground, partly, of her disabilities as being firmly convinced that it was the light a married woman, and as such incapable of aboard of some other ship, they were shifting their vessel's course in vain endeavors to avoid it, and bring it to bear in some other direction than right shead. It was not until they had taken up the greater portion of the anchorage, and had come within an ace of running down various craft that someone cooler-headed than the rest discovered the offending lantern and under a statute providing that "any person" had it hauled down.

THE FORMATION OF GUERRILLAS.

themselves by an oath to stand by each other and kill all those at whose hands they had suffered. They were Quantrell, Haller, the Little brothers, Hampton, Kelley and Busham. Many others soon joined them. All complained of terrible outrages on themselves or members of their families, and it is more than probable the charges were true, for that was an evil time. Men were whipped, robbed, murdered; women were insulted, outraged, driven from their homes. Each army contained its quota of bad men, and at the beginning of the war discipline was shamefully slack. Then as always happens in such cases, men with no feeling on either side of the great contro-versy robbed Unionists and charged it to the Secessionists, and vice versa, and in heated times each party believes the

worst of the other.

The region in which the James and Youngers grew up has had a singular experience in lawlessness. From 1819 to 1854 the western line of Missouri, from the site of the present Kansas City south, was the border between the whites and the semi-civilized Delawares, Shawnees and Wvandottes-that is to say, the line where criminals were safe. The white population of Jackson, Clay and adjacent counties had increased to a few hundreds when the Mormons came in 1833; a year later the "Mormon war" began and raged at intervals for four years till the Mormons were expelled. Eleven years later the emigrants to California made Independence their gathering point and life became generally reckless. Soon followed the Kansas troubles, from 1854 to 1857. Hatred burned in the hearts of the people on both sides of the line; hundreds of "Jayhawkers," "Red Legs" and "Border Ruffians" were longing for a chance to get revenge. of this sanguinary chaos of blood and fire the Quantrell gang was evolved.

JUST LIKE HIS GRANDFATHER. A Mississippi Congressman Tells a Good Story on Himself.

New York Star. Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi, was the central figure of a pleasant group of Southern gentlemen at the Hoffman House yesterday. The witty Southern Representative is always at his best when telling an entertaining story. In talking about the amusing incidents connected with political campaigning in his Congressional district, he related several stories in the negro dialect, among the best of which was the fol-

lowing:
"I had just returned from making a politionl speech," said Mr. Ailen, "when I was met at the door by old 'Aunty' Allison, an aged negro woman, who nursed me in child-hood. With her big, black, good-natured face all wreathed in smiles, she said: 'Bless ma soull Mass'r John, but how yo' don' remin' me o' yo' desh ole gran'fa'r. Yo' walk like him, talk like him, act like him, an' am jes' like him in politiks, too." "Why, aunty, I never knew that my grandlather had been active in politics,"

'Oh, 'deed an' deed he wah, Mass'r John. He wah jest like yo'self in that

'In what way, aunty?' " 'Oh, he wah all de time a holdin' office. "What office did grandfather hold,

" 'Jes' de same as yo'-candidate."

The Smullest Republic in the World. Probably the smallest republic in the world is the one which declared its independence on August 9, at Franceville, one of the islands of the New Hebrides, and elected M. Chevilliard its President. The Subabitants consist of 40 Europeans (including a solitary Englishman, a missionary). and 500 black workmen employed by a French company. The new flag of the re-public having been duly hoisted, the French gunbont Snone landed a detachment and

Member of the Chicago Bar Rehearses the Reasons Given WHY WOMEN CANNOT PRACTICE. Single Ladies Admitted to the Bars of Some States But

MATRONS ARE ALWAYS DISCOURAGED

(WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

For the actual administration of justice, particularly in courts governed by the principles of common law, a learned bar is almost as essential as a learned judiciary.

to the bench appreciate the fact that the facility and accuracy of their judicial labors largely depend on the legal training and ability of the lawyers. Hence it well be-comes courts of justice to be ever careful and extremely solicitous for its bar, its rules of admission and the requirements of its candidates, with the view of fostering in its ranks the highest possible order of professional excellence. In most of the States, in order to promote

the "proper administration of justice,"

women have not been permitted to practice in the courts from which the common law excluded them ever since its adoption in this country. It might be well to state that by expressed provision we have adopted the common law of England, and with three exceptions, the statutes of that country passed prior to the fourth year of the reign of James the First, so far as they were applicable to our courts. In a tew of the Western States, however, the bar has among its practitioners some women lawyers married as well as single. In 1869 Mrs. Arabella M. Mansfield, the wife of Prof. J. M. Mansfield, of Mount Pleasant, lows, was admitted under a statute providing that any "white male person" with the requisite qualifications should be licensed to practice by virtue of the statute that "words importing the masculine gender only may be extended to females," and the Court held the affirmative declaration that male per-sons may be admitted does not imply a de-

THE RIGHT OF FEMALES. A few years later, in 1872, Mrs. C. H. Nash, of Maine, was admitted, and I believe this was the first case in which a woman has obtained full standing in the legal pro-fession of New England; and further, too, we have no record save hers and that of Mrs. Mansfield of any married ladies being ad-

mitted to the bar.
In the January term of 1870, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, the well-known editor of the Chicago Legal News, a lady of remarkable ability and the wife of Judge Bradwell, petitioned the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, to be admitted to enter upon the practice of law. Her certificate of qualificafor the Seventh district, and the Hon. Charles Reed, then State's Attorney for Cook county. The petition was heard, but was refused by the late Justice Lawrence making contracts. A few years before Mrs. Belva Lockwood was a candidate for President of the United States she was refused admission to the Court of Claims for the District of Columbia purely on the same grounds as Mrs. Bradwell. A few single women have been more successful. Miss Barkalow, of St. Louis, Mo., was admitted possessing certain qualifications "may be licensed," which admits women to all the Courts of the State, including the Supreme

Why Quantrell's Gang Was Organized and Michigan, too, admits a feme sole though not a feme covert to practice. Miss Charlotte E- Ray was admitted to the District of Columbia on graduating from Howard University. The Federal District Court of Illinois admitted Miss Hewlitt in 1874. The thing was Accordingly he left his car one morning at the street above the building and walked slowly down the attent and the morning at the street above the building and walked slowly down the attent and the morning and walked slowly down the attent and the morning and walked slowly down the attent and the morning at the street above the building and walked slowly down the attent and the morning at the street above the building and walked slowly down the attent and the morning at the street above the building and walked slowly down the attent and the morning at the street above the building and walked slowly down the attent and the morning at the street above the building and walked slowly down the attent and the morning at the street above the building and walked slowly down the attent and the morning at the street above the building and walked slowly down the attent and the morning at the street above the building and walked slowly down the attent and the morning at the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and walked slowly down the street above the building and w mitted a woman.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT FOR MATRONS. It appears while some courts have admitgiven but little encouragement to the married ladies. It looks as if there were some good grounds for a distinction over and above their disabilities as married women. They would not be bound by the obligations necessary to be assumed, where the relation of attorney and client exists, by reason of the disability imposed by their married condition. If Mrs. Bradwell were were admitted, she might, and very likely, too, appear in court before her husband, Judge Bradwell; and as the law in mos cases looks upon man and wife as nearly as possible, as one; Judge Bradwell would virtually occupy the dual position of judge and attorney in the same case, overruling his own objections and sustaining the ob-jections of his opponent, and in his capacity as Judge he would disregard the well-known and never-disputed axiom of law: Neme test judicare in sua causa, that no one is able to judge in his own cause.

Notwithstanding that the admission of women to the bar does not harmonize with constitutions nor meet with indicial sanction, many are the reasons advanced by the advocates of their supposed rights. They hold that a class wholly unrepresented in courts of justice can never obtain full justice in such courts; that a union of the peculiar delicacy and conscientiousness attributed to women together with the decisive firmness and vigor of men, are not only desirable but necessary in the promotion of justice; that a great injustice is done to onehalf of the community by shutting them out arbitrarily from an honorable and remunerative field of industry, for which many of them have a decided taste and

AN ATTORNEY'S POSITION. Webster says an attorney is "one who takes the turn or place of another." vier, in his "Institutes," is more explicit in his definition. "An attorney-at-law is an officer in a court of justice who is employed by a party in a cause to manage the same for him." Attorneys are simply agents. They transact business and appear for and act in place of their clients, who have not the requisite learning, experience, time or desire to appear in suits for themselves. From time immemorial female attorneys were unknown in England, and should lady ente Westminster Hall either in the capacity of an attorney or barrister, she would create just as much astonishment as if she had just ascended the Beuch of Bishops or had been elected to a seat in the House of Commons. I cannot but think that the rule adopted by the common law and our Supreme Courts is a wise one. profession enters largely into the well being of society and to be honorably filled exacts our best efforts. The law of nature destines and qualifies the female sex for the bearing and nurturing of the children of our race and for the custody of the homes of the world and their maintenance in love and honor. Surely the profession of the law, above all other callings, is inconsistent with those radical and sacred duties, and in consequence a departure from the order of together with its cruel chances, may leave women free from the peculiar duties of their

"Tis true the ups and down of life, sex. These may need employment, and should be welcome to any not derogatory to their natures. It is a matter of public policy to provide for the weaker sex, but not for its superfluous members, and above all not to tempt them from the callings of their nature by opening to them duties peculiar to ours. There are other and many employments in life not unfit for the female nature. But the profession of the law can-not possibly be one of them. The natural

QUALITIES OF WOMANHOOD, its gentle graces, its quick sensibilities, its susceptibilities, its purity, its delicacy, its emotional impulses, its subordination of hard reason to sympathetic feeling are surely not qualifications for forensic strife. She is as little molded for the mental conflicts of the courtroom as for the physical conflicts of the battlefield. She was de-signed for gentler and better things. It is not the saints of the world who in the main employ lawyers. The profession has to deal with all that is mean and malicious, knavish and criminal, coarse and nasty, reknavish and criminal, coarse and nasty, re-pulsive and obscene in human life. It would surely be revolting to all female sense of innocence and modesty, and shock-ing to the faith that man bears toward womanbood, on which hang all the better affections and humanities of life, were women permitted to mix protessionally in finds its way into courts of law. Take gimpse at the catalogues of crime that are felonious under the statutes with which the profession has to deaf, and which go toward filling up judicial reports, and it will be readily seen that no modest woman could read them without pain and self abasement nor so overcome the instincts of her natur as to publicly try them. I hope we hold in too high an estimation the sex as to volum tarily commit it to such studies and such occupations. We must not depend on such assistance, nor get our defenders from their T. J. FITZGERALD.

THE PRICE OF CHAMPAGNES.

What the Epernay Grapes Cost-The Sancerre Crop. The following extract from a French pa per, relative to the price of some champague grapes of this year's harvest, may prove interesting in these times of a talk about a champagne trust: "People are often astonished when they hear of the price of a bottle of champagne of some high-class brand. But it is known that in the Epernay district a basketful of Cramant grapes was sold at the rate of 3½ francs a kilogramme (two pounds). This has put up the price of a cask containing 200 litres (about 200 quarts) to 1,400 francs, or \$280. It has been calculated that this year a fine bunch of grapes with his grape is north to its present and the present its pounds. grapes, with big grapes, is worth to its pro-prietor 1 centime (one-fifth of 1 cent) for

sach grape."
So much for the true, genuine grape harvested in the old province of Champagne, or rather in a small portion of it, around Epernay and Ay. But all champagne wine, which is drunk by hundreds of millions of bottles throughout the world, could not be produced in this French province. For instance, one reads in a review of a wine crop, published this year in the Jour-nal Des Debats of the 8th instant, in regard to the crop of white grapes in the district of Sancerre, some 250 miles distant from Champagne, that "a large portion of the crop has been sold, before harvesting, to the makers of champagne, at the rate of 50 francs (\$10) the hectolitre, or 100 litres, just as it comes out from the press machine," therefore containing a great deal of froth. How different this price is from that of the Cramant or the genuine grape of Champagne. other districts give a good champagne after having passed through the making process.

It must be known that it is due to that process that champagne sparkles so strongly, much more actively, indeed, than natural sparkling Burgundies. Champagne wine, previous to its being treated and improved, is a quiet, delicious, still wine, with an admirable light rosetinted color-the wine for home, the twin brother of the champagne of restaurants and

A CHICAGO BUSYBODY.

Queer Contrivance to Prevent Unwelcome Visitors From Entering. Chicago Herald.1

In front of a second-story window of a tore and flat building over one of the Westside thoroughfares is a curious contrivance which has long excited the curiosity of daily passers-by. It is a slab-like affair which stands out from the building on brackets, and its use or utility is not apparent to the most careful observer. Peo-ple who see it have wondered what it is, but and walked slowly down the street gazing at the object as he approached it. In front of a house near by stood a good-natured looking old fellow, and the young man stopped and asked him if he could explain the object of the arrangement in question.

"Yes, sir," grinned the man, "some people call it a busybody," but I think it's a good idea. You see there is a mirror back of that slab, and it is set so that a person in the window can look into it and see the face of anyone who may be ringing the door-bell below. It saves many a trip up and down stairs, for a woman can see if the caller is a peddler or some one she doesn't care to see. It it is, she lets them ring until they get tired. Good idea, eh?"

The young man opined that it was 'corker.' COFFEE FOR A PENNY

Slot Boxes Might be Turned to Good Account In Winter.

Philadelphia inquirer. "I was thinking just now," said a grayhaired man, who stood with his coat collar turned up near where one of the drop-apenny-in-the-slot water cooler used to be in Independence Square, "that it would be a good scheme to have hot coffee in tanks placed about town in cold weather so that a chap with a penny or two could warm up once in a while. You know there are cans made to keep coffee hot for 24 hours. They have them in Boston. They use cork, I be-lieve, to pack around the can.

"Well, the coffee tanks wouldn't need any more attention than the ice water cool Then on a cold morning a fellow could drop a penny in the slot and get a cup of coffee. Don't you think it's a great

COULDN'T SEE THE POINT.

An Englishman Unable to Understand Yale College English.

New Haven Palladium.] A Vale student returning from abroad is disgusted with the slow appreciation of the English people. He says that on the trip home he had occasion to make use of the phrase "in the soup." As it was new to British ears, it provoked the curiosity of one old gentleman, who begged an explanation. The embarrassed young man began with a cheerful and homely example.

"If," said he, "I started for America, and my trunk by some inadvertence was de-tained in Liverpool, I should be sadly in-convienced, would I not? Well, then, my trunk would be in the soup, and so would

"But," broke out the Englishman, "I cannot see what your trunk has got to do with an article of diet."

The Vaquero. Let me linger where the gramma grass is growing When the sun its scarlet streamers flings on

high;
Let me roam where countless prairie-flowers are blowing
And the evening clouds are blushing in the sky! In the winter when alone and in the stirrup,

Through the drifting snowflakes pushing on in haste, The thought of someone often makes me cheer ap As her tender kisses on my lips I taste. And in summer when the verdant boughs are

nodding
In the breezes gently sighing o'er the plain,
Along the laughing landscape slowly plodding,
Her glances greet me lovingly again. And now the moments seem to me but ldle When someone is not nestling by my side, I toss upon my broncho's neck the bridle And like the wind across the pampas ride.

The deepest wound my bosom has to carry
Is in the inmost recess of my heart;
It bleeds afresh when nightfall bids me tarry,
And I wonder how we ever live spart.

Let me hie from where the gramma grass is growing
Toward the sunset's golden glory in the sky;
Let me hasten where the buds are eyer blowing
And the love-light flashes in my dear one's eye.

David Graham Adee, in Washington Post. THECOFFEEWEDRINK

How the Favorite American Beverage is Adulterated.

FEW VERY SIMPLE TESTS. Benefits Derived From Moderate Coffee

Drinking.

WHERE THE BEST BERRIES COME FROM

(WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) In order to keep awake during the longdrawn-out religious services of the fitteenth century Mohammedans the Arab of this faith was accustomed to drink large quantities of black coffee, and it was for this purpose that these people when it was introduced from Abyssinia. But in spite of the fact that it canabled their hearers to keep awake during services, the Mohammedan priests were opposed to its use by the records to its use by quently forbidden by the Koran. As is usually the case undersimilar circumstances, the people went right on using coffee for its arousing effect, and gradually it came into use as a common beverage among the

Arabians.

From Arabia it wended its way of favor Westward to Constantinople. Here also the Mohommedan priests opposed it bitterly because of the number of people that the coffee houses took from attendance at the mosques. To remedy matters the Sultan placed a heavy tax on the product, notwithstanding which coffee spread in favor until. about the middle of the sixteenth century, it was introduced into England by a Turkey merchant, who was wont to give his friends a sip of the beverage. Soon, however, too many visitors began to bore him, when he started his Greek servant in business by setting up the first coffee house in London After that coffee soon became a popular household beverage, though not now so popular in England as tea. In America, however, much more coffee than tea is con-sumed. The first cargo of coffee landed in the United States in 1809. A short time ago bitterness also, and thus gives a further there was in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 diminution of strength. Sugar in small quantity is said to be added to coffee before afloat on the way here. BIG COFFEE DRINKERS.

Of 14 leading countries, Holland heads the list in coffee consumption, about 21 pounds for each man, woman and child being annually consumed there; European Russia stands at the bottom of the averaging only a little over an ounce per capita; while the United States is rated fifth, consuming annually about eight pounds per individual inhabitant.

As with all vegetable products, coffee varies in quality, according to the district where it is grown; some parts of the world having belts of country, usually small in extent, where the chemical constituents of

the soil and the climate are such as to produce a berry possessing a delicacy of flavor not to be produced elsewhere.

The principal American localities at present growing and exporting coffee are Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Venezuela, Guiana, Peru and the West India Islands. From the East we get coffee from Java, Ceylon and Arabia. The latter country furnishes the celebrated "Mohka," or Mocha, which is probably the most popular and finest flavored product of its kind. It is said, flavored product of the thousand pounds of it ever gets west of Constantinople, the bulk of what is sold as Mocha coffee coming from India and the various American coffee

growing districts.
All genuine coffee of commerce is obtained from the coffee plant which is an evergreen shrub belonging to the same natural order as beautiful large, shining leathery leaf, and bears a berry greatly resembling a com-mon cherry. Within this berry, and cormon cherry. Will mon cherry to the semi-globular seeds, having their flat surfaces in contact. Each of these seeds make a grain of commercial coffee. They are tough and horny, and, before roasting, are about as little suggestive of the rich aroma of a delicious breakfast cup of coffee as one could well imagine. They possess neither the taste nor smell of coffee in any degree. These qualities so delicious to our ser developed in the roasting, and are due to the formation of a certain aromatic oils product called caffoine. This is very differ-ent from caffeine, which is the active principle of coffee, and which gives to the latter the gentle stimulating property that makes

WHY WE DRINK COFFEE. Few people perhaps are aware that they drink coffee for its stimulating effects, and most persons, if asked why they drink it, would answer: "Because it tastes good, of course." But that is not the reason, never theless; it is for its stimulating properties that people drink it. The active caffeine, is also the active principle of tes, in which plant it is present in double the quantity existing in coffee, and is called theine. A remarkable thing in this connection is that man, even in his wild state, should have selected for his everyday beverage the only plants of all the earth's flora that contain this principle, caffeine. There are, besides tea and coffee, two or three other plants that

contain this principle, and they are also used

to make beverages.

When taken into the human system, coffee does not act as a food, but it lessens waste of tissue, and thus acts as an indirect nutrient. When drunk as a heverage it has the effect of removing mental fatigue and unrest. Medicinally, it is used to overcome drowsiness, especially that due to opium poison-ing, in which the active principle, caffeine, is often used, on account of being more concentrated. Caffeine is also prescribed for nervous headache and other nervous troubles; it is a stomachic tonic, promoting appetite and digestion, and has been successfully used in the treatment of spasmodic asthma. Probably no other article of diet has given rise to the discussion that coffee has; some writers have claimed that its effects are pernicious, others that they are highly beneficial. As is usually the case, the truth lies between these extremes; the moderate use of coffee (one cupful at each meal and none be-tween times) is salutary, promoting, as it does, the appetite and digestion, and caus-ing the mind, when not too much agitated, to rest easy. Of course when used to ten and prepare a mouthful of food for swalowing, and thus take the place of proper pastication and in salivation, coffee drink ing is pernicious. But this is not the proper way of drinking coffee. Drink it with your meals ir you want to; but do not take it into your mouth when your mouth contain HOW COFFEE IS ADULTERATED.

There is a popular idea that coffee is some times adulterated. To ascertain to what extent this idea has a foundation in fact, 21 samples of roasted coffee, ranging in price from 16 to 35 cents per pound, though chiefly of the lower priced grades, were examined microscopically and to some extent chemically. The following adulterations

Turnips in two samples. Rye in four samples. Acorns (?) in one sample. Accorns (7) in one samples. Beams or peas in three samples. Sawdust in three samples. Pebbles in one sample. Caramei in adulterative quantities in four

Chicory in seven samples.

Chicory, with one exception, was only found in the ground coffees. It is the ground and roasted root of a plant of the dandelion family. In some parts of Europe it is largely cultivated for use as a substitute for coffee, a beverage being prepared from it without any addition of the latter. This fact might be used as an argument in faces of allowing the ground cost to the favor of allowing the ground root to be mixed with coffee, the mixture being sold under the latter name. "It does no harm, it might be said, "and it makes coffe

weight, reasons: Chicory contains none of the peculiar constituents of coffee; and it has not the latter's beneficial and gratify-ing effects on the human economy; indeed, it has almost nothing in common with coffee but color. The cheapness of a mixture of coffee and chicory is no argument in favor of the sale of such mixture; if the consumer thinks he cannot afford to buy pure coffee, let him buy the chicory and coffee separately and mix them himself; this will be cheaper still. But it is by no means advisable to do this; it is better by far to drink the oldfashioned "cambric tea," made of hot water, milk and sugar. This will be nourishing, and soothing to the stomach, while the chicory infusion has been demonstrated not to be so innocent as had been supposed.

BEWARE OF GROUND COFFEE. The turnips, rye, acorns and beans were with one exception only found in ground coffees. They were in each instance ground and roasted except in case of the beans, which were in one instance present entire in coffee was first taken up and welcomed by a sample of whole coffee. For these adulterations not even the argument that they posed to its use by the people; they held that it was an intoxicating beverage, and conse-Possibly they might not do much harm is anyone chose to buy them at from 16 to 20 cents per pound; but the chances are that good beans, rye, etc., were not used, it being more likely that old, musty, worm-eaten or rotten products were made use of. Good or spoiled, their use as an adulterant of coffee is a cheat and a fraud, and ought to be suppressed.

The sawdust was probably that of walnut, though this was not definitely determined; it certainly was woody fiber not derived from chicory root. It added weight and bulk to the coffee, and probably some color and taste

to the infusion.

Pebbles probably do not hurt anyone, because they are not soluble, but they are dear at 16 cents per pound. The writer is told that green coffee often contains a considerable quantity of pebbles and other for eign matters, which are usually removed by the roasters, but as the consumer is not directly interested in this matter, it was not

Caramel is burnt sugar, and was added to the coffee containing it probably for the purpose of making the infusion prepared there-from look dark and strong. It adds to the roasting by some roasters, who claim that the caramel resulting improves and con-serves the aroma of the coffee. Be this as it may, caramel in the four instances mentioned was present in larger quantities than required even for this purpose. A portion of it may have been developed in the roast-

ing of the chicory. A GLITTERING DELUSION. Some of the samples were highly glazed with a mixture containing as its chief ingre-dients, sugar and eggs; the latter probably more or less in a state of decomposition.
To drink an infusion of these semi-rotten
eggs might not be particularly harmful, because of the small quantity taken, but the idea was not pleasant. A good glaze undoubtedly seals up the aroma within the grain and thus prevents loss, but the eggs entering into its composition ought to be

Fifteen of the samples were of ground, five of whole and one of powdered coffee. Of the 15 specimens of the ground article, all but one were adulterated. This one contained dirt and many suspicious looking particles so burnt as to defy recognition; cost 20 cents, and was the best of the readyground coffees, though that is little recom-mendation. Of the five samples of whole coffee only one could be said to be adulter-ated and this was with pebbles, beans, chicory and caramel. One other sample, however, was dirty, containing burnt coffee grains and what might have been the sweep-ings of a coffee bin. The one sample of powdered coffee examined was pure and the quinine yielding plants. It is about six powdered coffee examined was pure and feet high as cultivated; is covered with a clean, of good aroma and strong; but it de-

Apropos of the adulteratio articles that have recently appeared in THE DISPATCH, the New York Sanitarian says that these articles show clearly "the necessity of a rigid chemical police by the health authorities everywhere." Undoubtedly this is the only effectual remedy for adulteration, and eventually it will come; but in the meantime what is the consumer going to do to protect himself? First, buy no ready ground coffee; get the

unground article and grind it in the kitchen mmediately before use. In the present state of the market you must not expect to get a good coffee at retail for less than 25 cents. Your grocer will tell you the same thing if you ask him. As a rule grocers do not care to sell the lower priced coffees, for they know their poor quality, and suspect their spurious character. their spurious character.

WE LIKE TO BE HUMBUGGED. But, as a grocer told the writer, the public in general will not heed their admonitions, and suspect interested motives when the grocer advises them to buy a better grade. Truly, the public insists on being humbugged. If the grocer had his own way in the matter he would sell only firstclass goods at just prices, he would make as much money as now; but the buying public rushes to where things are offered at the lowest figures, and for this reason retailers make a demand of the wholesalers, and they in turn of the manufacturers, for low and still lower prices, till a point is reached far below what a genuine article can be furnished for. Then, in the coffee line, comes in the chicory, beans and burnt sugar. This is the history of food adulteration in a nutshell, and, as is seen, the trouble commences with the public, though this of course does

not lessen the crime of the sophisticator.
Adulterations, usually foreign matter and damaged or burnt coffee grains in any speci-men of coffee, may usually be readily de-tected by a careful inspection of individual grains. A good test applicable to the ground and whole article, is to spread out a few grains on a glass plate and moisten them with a little water when any forcism them with a little water, when any foreign vegetable substance will swell and become soft, while coffee remains hard and unyield-ing to a needle or knife-blade. If ground reasonable certainty that foreign vegetable matter is present. Again, if when a thim-bleful of ground coffee is placed on the surface of a glass of cold water, some particles almost immediately sink to the bottom, leaving colored streaks behind them, which give decided color to the water within a half hour, the conclusion is certain that the coffee is adulterated, probably with chickory.
Genuine coffee will float on the surface of cold water for a considerable
time, and will be hours imparting much color to it. If you want to see this test, buy a pound of 16-cent, ready-ground coffee, and a pound of the whole article sold at 35 cents. Have the latter ground and perform the test of each of the two kinds in separate glasses. In 20 minutes or a half hour the water in the glass containing the low-priced article will be markedly colored, and a portion (consisting chiefly of chicory and other foreign vegetable matter) of the "coffee" will have sunk to the bottom of the glass; while the water of the other sam-ple will be but slightly if at all discolored, and little or none of the coffee placed or the surface will have sunk. Care should be taken not to shake the glasses during the test. This experiment is practical, inter-

esting and convincing. CHEVALIER Q. JACKSON, M. D.

Norristown Herald. 1 A woman may have one of the best memories procurable, but when she is learning to play whist, she forgets every two minutes

Tickling the Palate. The only trouble with Hamburg figs is that they are so pleasant to the palate that children are apt to eat them when not absolutely nocessary, if they can get hold of them surreptitiously. They will injure no one, but medicine should not be taken unless needed. 25 cents. Dose, one fig. Mack Drag Co., N.Y. TIBU

Such arguments have no however, and for these WHAT WE MUST WEAR

Shirley Dare Gives the Ladies Some Suggestions for

CORRECT COSTUMES FOR WINTER. Fashionable Fail Fabrics Coming in Every Color.

THE VERY LATEST AGONY IN BANGS

IWBITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. 1

It would be easier to say what is not to be worn this year than what is in style. Everyone to her taste, is the motto of the eason, and let us hope that everyone may have taste, or some friend for her, enough to be saved in a becoming sense. Every fashionable rich woman can order gowns woven especially for her, an extravagance of Oxford undergraduates 40 years ago. Witness the bills for Tom Brown's waistcoats of gorgeous dye. The more moderate can be satisfied that not more than two or three other women on the planet have gowns like hers on, for the pattern is destroyed after a limited number of yards are made. By the unlimited samples of patterns and fabric shown on the deak before me, it would seem as if every Jenny and Jessamy through the Union might choose something distinct from every other girl in town, and something becoming, too.

The materials in best style are the soft fin-

ished India cashmeres and camel's hair, twills and serges, in plain goods, with many silk and wool mixtures of the finest sort, fancy wools and plaids of dark, rich, often indistinct shading. French cashmere, woven in the figures and soft, gorgeous colorings of Eastern shawls are among the most expensive fabrics, doubling the cost of rich silks; but these are the choise of the few. The colors best worn are Burgundy reds, Java brown, the shade of perfect roasted coffee, grape shades, which include the deep purple and the blue bloom of ripe clusters, bronze, pine green, besides all the grays in a sea gull's wing. One thing is to be remarked of the colors now in vogue—that never since the days of Magenta and Bismarck browns were so many trying shades offered in one season. The Eiffel reds, the dark bluegreens, the cinnamon browns require artistic sense to adjust the one right shade to each complexion which makes the toilet fine as an Indian embroidery, all others being hard and pitiless and unbecoming.

A NEW VOCATION FOR WOMEN. By and by women of perfect taste will find a vocation in going from house to house to tell each person in it what to wear that suits her best. It would be the best money spent by most women, even in moderate circumstances, if they could for an additional \$5 on the cost of their wardrobes each sea-son secure the ideas of a person of infallible taste to tell them just what to wear, in a ladylike way. The trouble with most of the so-called "artist designers" is that they let their Greek or medieval ideas run away with them. Their chiffons and chatelaine robes fit neither climate nor duties of the times, and are dramatic rather than artistic, so that commonsense keeps shy of

The new flaunels, plaids and cloths are peculiar in a felt finish, dull and fine without culiar in a felt finish, dult and fine without-perceptible threads. Most wearers will wisely prefer the smooth cloth finish, which wears best. True broadcloths, glossy and fine, are among the higher priced wool fabrics in the darkest shades. These and the Amazon cloths of finest twill are about \$3 a yard, 52 inches wide. The only trouble with such gowns is that they last too many years, and, like old houses and upholstering, gather a smell of wear, with all the care taken of them. Heavy gowns and cloaks want to be kept in airy closets with plenty of cedar chips and balsam fir or vitivert to counteract the woolen odor. Camel's hair cloth at teriorated rapidly when kept in the labora-tory for a week, even though tightly boxed in tin.

\$3 is more wiry than anything of the kind.

The chuddah cloth is lighter weight, and varies from \$1 50 to \$2 50 in price, with Slender, supple springs are worn with the There is a pretty range of suitings at \$1 25 a yard, double width, which seems the limit even good dressers usually care to pay for wool dressers. For this price one may have a nice henrietta cloth, winter weight, or a fine brocaded wool in self color, delicately woven on thibet ground, which will wear well, or consily fine armure, tricot or serge figish equally fine armure, tricot or serge finish in softly draping cloth of substance. Of this price are the best plaids in dull rich shades, which draped on the bias as they are to be worn, offer instead of striking effects, such perfect blending of late autumnal colors as no sunlight can ever accuse of being startling or even gay. A two-inch plaid of Java brown is crossed by an inch bar of hunters' green warmed by a few threads of the Eiffel red, just such shades as one comes upon in nocks of November woods among brown leaves and dull red lights, and a cedar's rusty greenness.

AN ARTISTIC COMBINATION. Of similar tone is a grave, mist-dark blue rossed by the darkest brown, like tree bark. shot with a thread or two of russet, and a mossy blending of darkest bronze and serpent green. For those who love red, and would wear it artistically, a dress that might warm a wintry day has a plain block of the finest Eiffel shade, terra cotta with more crimson and life than the old shades, barred by blue-black, interwoven with the red, and stitches of blue-gray, a combination learned from the choicest ceramic art. A woman of almost any age could wear these plaids com bined with plain wool of the graver shade. The gayer plaids in marine crossed with bronze, russet, gold and red, or fancies on the Stuart tartan, are distinctly faithful. At \$1 a yard are some soft substantial fabrics, which m ght be styled faucy woven thibets, as they feel like that favorite old fabric, in black and colors, in tape stripes and broken stripes of alternate serge and rep, or armure and rep weaving. A most desirable choice for a quiet gown is a silk and wool in black and white thread mixture, lustrous but subdued, at \$1 a yard, which, with side pleats or panel of black brocade, touched with gold and gray, rough

plush wraps of black gray, with collar of black feathers, and a little black and gold coffee coheres or cakes in the paskage or black feathers, and a little black and gold when pressed together, it indicates with bonnet, would make a stylish toilet at mod-Beside these quiet and always desirable fabrics, the novelties of the season, not in-tended to outlast it, show pattern dresses in parrot colors, a pine green cloth with figure and border of poppy red, and the same in coppery yellow, red cloth with canvas border of marine blue and copper threads, or wine purples with coppery red and russet, which somehow look intended for landscape effect, and which buyers for profit will control themselves with admiring on others. It is the penalty of being a rich woman sometimes that one will wear such gowns.
At sight the novelty recommends them—to
those who like such things. With plenty
of money in one's pocket, one buys an Eiffel red cloth with modest pattern of plush peonies in brighter red, and having bought, plush as it isn't the thing to give away to one's maid or poor relation, the dress is made. Being made, it is a solemn duty or an in-evitable fatality to wear it, in the eyes of a satirie, staring world. Such a dress is

enough to give one an indigestion.

Purple is said to be the choice color, specially in grape and raisin shades, which are exactly what the names imply. But, to be a little vulgar about it, there is an evident attempt to paint the town red, in accessorie of toilet at least.

CRIMSON SHOES. A French maker fills his window with red shoes, in undressed kid of an amaranth crimson shade—red boots with black patent leather tips and foxing red house shoes with leather tips and foxing red house shoes with tips, toilet slippers all red, sud the black shoes and slippers had red ties of broad allk, or small bows in red. In the dull kid the effect is not glaring. But the next window had Nottingham curtains dyed red, the same shade, and very well they looked, too, and a table-scarf with ends in carmine silk crochet, which outdoes silk patchwork and Kensington. Corduroy dyed this dull beautiful red is excellent for

street and country gowns. It is extremely the chief to find the shade which becomes your THE FIRESIDE SPHINX complexion better than anything else, and have all your belongings died that color. have all your belongings died that color. The gray and mouse-colored gowns and jackets are in procession to the French dyer's, who returns them ever so much prettier than they were at first. Nothing could be more charming in style than a dull gray-blue corduroy, dyed an art sinade to suit a young girl's fair face. The dress and jacket with Shanghai ailk facings a little deeper color, blue horn buttons colored by hand to match, and student cap of corduroy, and blue astrakhan, also dyed en suite, with gray-blue gloves of deeper tone, was dangerously pretty, although the white corduroy to begin, was only 50 cents a yard, and the dyeing in all a matter of \$3. That shows what it is to have an artistic mamma to what it is to have an artistic mamma to

plan for one. The last agony in bangs, to write of an ugly thing as it deserves, brings a rolling curl down the middle of the brow, very much in a fashion to which sporting men were partial years ago. Fashion though it is, the younger brother will not lose the oceasion to chant on its appearance the old refrain:

"There was a little girl,
And she had a little curl
Right down in the center of her forehead.
When she was good she was very good in
deed;
But when she was bad she was horrid."

In place of closing the dress collar trimly with little gold and pearl-headed pins, tancy now thrusts long gold bodkins care-lessly through the lace of the cravat, having an inch or two of heads and points out, from three to five such pins appearing on the lace of a waistcoat and the lapels of the dresses. With the white chemisette and the shirtfront worn on sunny days, women adopt the fashion of jeweled studs, one fair creature of 170 pounds, more or less, seen shopping the other day, wearing a cluster pearl and diamond "bosom pin," which would do credit to a steamboat clerk or a Mississippi gambler. Really the freaks in ladies' wear suggest archaic reminiscences.

THE CIGAR TIE PAD. There is a fancy here and abroad for collecting yellow eigar ties, the ribbons which come around bunches of eigar ties, which serves various uses, to tie around a pet cat's or terrier's neck, to hold back a musiin half-curtain, to work into embroideries on net, or weave into draperies like silk rag portieres, the idea being that a young lady must be popular to have so many eigar rib-bons given her. Now you know just what it means when Carrie and Blanche sweeten on you so unexpectedly, and a shrewd youth will hold a eigar tie worth at least ten min-utes' delightful chat on the corner sofa—not a second less. A certain gay youth of my acquaintance singles himself out as an object of particular attention from the demoi-selles by appearing evenings with the dis-creet gleam of yellow and gilt ribbon in his buttonhole like a French order of merit. He knows his worth, does that long headed youth. It won't do to say that this is the origin of the yellow garter which is passing from friend to friend through every mail owadays, or that it has any connection with the women's rights badge, which is a yellow ribbon, but something will have to be done to discriminate.

The distinction made between dresses for house and for street wear is a sensible one,

even if it serves as excuse for an extravagance or two in the way of open throats and bare elbows. The cloth gowns for out of doors are too heavy for the house, and too doors are too heavy for the house, and too sober, sometimes, and they wear out more, sitting round the house, and getting the back draperies tumbled than in seasons of promenade. As well, wear your cloak always indoors. The house dress allows pretty, bright gowns, with the full, empire waists, silk blouses, and large sashes, and high puffed sleeves which are out of the possibilities under any wrap but a peasant's cloak. So the street gowns are tailor made, plain as riding habits, with coat sleeve, and drapery only when a jacket or short wrap plain as riding habits, with coat sleeve, and drapery only when a jacket or short wrap is worn. For the long, comfortable Russian cloaks of plush or soft brocaded wool coming to the feet, straight skirts are made with only the front trimmed to show at the opening of the cloak, if at all, and no steels or pads are worn, as Slender, supple springs, are worn with the dresses, and thin silk pads give flat hips the all-roundness desired in the present style of a Dutch chura, which supposes the female figure to be as wide through from front to back as from hip to hip, so the London dressmakers say; but I fance the artists in dress will make short work of thes. dress will make short work of that. But i is very nice to be able to wear the lovely brocade designs, the crimson carnations on gray, or the shaded velvety red roses on dull rose ground, or the fine oriental cashmere patterns indoors, where they belong. SHIRLEY DARK

OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

Was

The first stone bridge across the Thames at London was commenced in 1176. The architect was Peter, of Colechurch, who died in 1205, one year before the structure was competed. The stone platform was 926 feet long and 40 feet wide. The coping stones 60 feet above the level of the water at ebb tide, and the bridge was formed by 19 pointed arches, with massive piers from 25 to 34 feet in solidity, having a drawbridge on each side of the river to protect the approaches. The chapel inscribed to 8t. Thomas a Becket consisted of two stories, and was familiarly known as 8t. Thomas of the bridge. It stood on the trath or west piece, that is a search known as St. Thomas of the bridge. It stood on the tenth or great pier, that is, as nearly as possible in the center of the bridge, the lower portion being the crypt, paved with black and white marble. In this crypt the architect, Peter of Colechurch, desired that his bones might rest, and there, it may be presumed, they peacefully remained for centuries. But in 1737 the premises came into the occupation of a Mr. Baidwin, to be used by him as a dwelling and warehouse. While alterations were being effected under While alterations were being effected under the staircase of the crypt, the remains of a human body were discovered and removed, but no inscription was found to afford a clue as to whose body it was, nor were any records of the interment forthcoming.

A PLUG HE COULDN'T CHEW.

How a Rallroader Was Taught Not to Bor row Other People's Tobacco. Chicago Herald.1

John Aspel, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, is known among his friends of the rail as an inveterate beggar of tobacco. Even when he has a good plug of his own in his pocket the habit had so grown upon him that he will ask for tobacco anyway. Last week some of the boys put up a job on him. They sent out and got a square of tough sole leather, covering both sides of it with a layer of tobacco, and piercing the whole with the regulation in tag. The prepared "plug" was given to one of the con-spirators, and he filed it away in his pocket. During the day Aspel dropped in and asked for a chew.

asked for a chew.

The fixed plug was handed to him. He bit away at it for awhile, and then he pulled out his pocketknife and tried to cut it. He saw the deception intended and tried to say nothing, but his friends gave him the laugh. It is a pretty sure thing that he will never again beg a chew of to-

There was recompense complete and sweet
For every pang I have ever known
Last night, when we chanced for a space to In your low and tender tone.

But oh, more precious than drink to one Who thirsts for a sup and, thirsting, di Was the look you gave me when all was With the love-light in your eyes.

When you took my hand as I whispered low.
The warm, sort clasp was assurance sweet
That all the doubt of the long ago
Was erased in that heart-best;
But ob, more dear than all sies shall be,
And treasured as life's most valued prize,
Was that one last look as the tears welled tre
With the love-light in your eres.

—Kirke La Shelle in Chicago Times.

A Collection of Enigmatical Nuts for Home Cracking.

Address communications for this department o E. R. CHADBOURS, Locision, Maine. -A BEAD FROM THE BOSABY OF TIME. Time steals upon us unawares;
And, like a triar at his prayers,
He bells them not in beads but years,
And still advances;
Meanwhile we cast our caps at cares,
And miss our chances.

The sinner, howsoe'er deprayed.
Has hopes he'll change and yet be saved;
Forgetting in his state deprayed.
As Johnson mentions.
How that a certain place is payed.
With good intentions.

One of these beads to analyze
I cut in halves of equal size
The root of each to my surprise
Was ten exactly;
The year now past—whoever tries
May find directly.
W. W.

797-A BUNCH OF REYS. . What key will admit you to the lock-up? . What key will let you out again after you 2. What key will let you out sgan term has expired?

3. What key is hard to turn?

4. What key will turn itself?

5. What is the key to the dining room on thanksgiving Day?

6. What is the key to the Southern question?

W. WILSON

798-NUMERICAL. If you would have your feelings rise. As bread that's mixed with leaven, with someone disagree and go To I, 2, 8, 5, 7.

There standing in my father's barn Are horses half a score; I like the very best of all The dappled 3, 6, 4.

I'm tired of all this weary toil, I every day must delve From early dawn of day until 9, 10, 11, 12

All those who have an easy life And have no need to delve, I would 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

799-THE COMPOSITOR'S QUANDARY. A compositor who was setting up type for an arithmetic, pled the solution of a problem in multiplication. Unfortunately he had misined the copy, and all he remembered was that both multiplier and multiplicand consisted of two figures. The scattered type represented the wing figures:

1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9.

With the aid of a pencil and a piece of paper, the compositor managed, after a while, to rearrange the figures in their proper places. What was the problem?

J. H. FEZANDIE. 800-CHARADE.

What is this word we sometimes say In substitution for "away?" We hear it doubtless every day. The second

What is it gives us such delight In winter time or summer's height That we esteem it needful quite? The Anal. What seems to be the only goal Of many an office seeker's soul When rulers new assume control? The total.

801-DOUBLE ACROSTIC. [Words of nine letters.] I. A lash. I Books appended to the Old Testament. 2. The day before this. 4. To un-load. 5. The state of beginning.

ical. A tast of beginning.

5. The state of beginning and and finals each give a musical company and finals each give a musical company. 802-DECAPITATION. A pert little chap named DeFriese,
Took sick with a final disease;
This total young lad
Grew exceedingly bad
Till death his victim did seine,
ELLA MENTAL

803-ANAGRAMS ON LATTER-DAY GELER ATTIES. 1. Fallon Bryden, so torn. 2 A Bamy loveth aid. 2. Gear on a green bail. 4 carnal report. 5. Fale near'd him. 8. Ch lad, govern. 7. Mon ran an Irudi job. 8.

804 BEMOVALS. And says 'tis her own hair—

Curtail this word and you will have A Dutchman's better half, A buxom dame whose broken words Will sometimes make as least

The final letter now remove, Three letters may be seen; A member of a royal class Is what these letters mean.

HANDSOME PRIZES FOR NOVEMBER.

And Doo are Parkers for November.

1. "America Illustrated," a large and elegant quarto volume of illustrations and descriptions of preminent features of our country.

2. A fine volume of poems.

3. Bayard Taylor's "Views A-foot," with portrait Illustrations.

These fine prizes will be given respectively for the best three loss of answers to "The Fire-side Sphinx" published in November. The solutions must be forwarded weekly, and none should be withheld on account of seeming fewness, as small lists often win.

788-Boycott (Boy caught) 789-1. Bul-bul. 2. Hum-hum. Paw-paw. 5. Tom-tom. 5. Mot-haw. 8. Bon-hon. 790-Briarens. 791-

Sugar Dates In solving this puzzle it must be remembered that the arms of a scale beam are levers, so that the power exerted by the 35 hs of ivery on the fourth division from the point of suspension of the scale are equivalent to 4 times 30, or 120 hs on the first division. The ivery, therefore, requires a nower or weight of 120 hs on the opposite arm of the scale to balance it. This weight is made up as follows: 5 hs of sugar con the third division, equivalent to 5 times 2, or 15 hs; 21 hs of dates on the fifth division, equivalent to 21 times 3, or 105 hs; total, 120 pounds.

785—Forage.

Too Much Culture in Kaussu. Kansas City Star. ? Eight colleges have been built in Kanese during the past year. This sort of thing will go on until the Sunflower State will have girls from Missouri.

First Love. How does a woman love? Once, no more Though life forever its loss deplore: Deep in sorrow or deep in size. One king reigneth her heart within, One alone, hy night and day, Moves her spirit to curse or pray. One voice only can call her soul Back from the grasp of death's central: Though lovers beast her, or friends derict Yea, when she smilleth another man's brit Sull for her master her life makes mona-Once is forever, and once alone.

How does a man love? Once for all.
The sweetest volces of life may call,
Sorrow daunt him, or death di-may,
Joy's red reses bedeck his way.
The cruel thumb of the world turn down;
Less betray him or love delirh,
Through storm or sunshine, by day or night.
Wandering, tolling, asseep, awake,
Though souls may madden, or weak how
break.